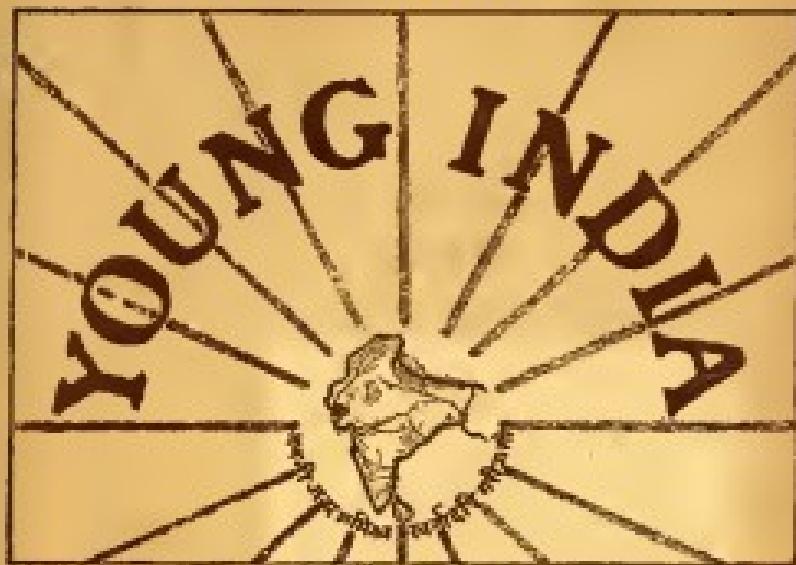


BANDE MATARAM.



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JANUARY 1918

No. 1.

MESSAGE TO  
PRESIDENT WILSON

Commander Wedgwood and Montagu  
on Indian Government

TAGORE'S LATEST POEM

To Members, Yearly \$1.00

15c. a Copy

To others, Yearly \$1.50

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## Facts and Figures About India

### (A) General

(1) Boundaries—North—the Himalayas, the Hindu Kush, mountains, East—Burma, Assam, and Bay of Bengal, South—the Indian Ocean, West—the Arabian Sea, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.	
(2) Area in square miles—British territory Native States	1,352,000 1,000,000 <i>Total Total</i> 2,352,000
(3) State boundaries.—The Northeast, the Indo-Kashmir, the North-West, the Princely and Western States, and the South.	
(4) Big Rivers—The Brahmaputra, the Indus (Sindhu), the Ganges, the Jumna, the Yamuna, the Krishna, and the Kaveri.	
(5) Provinces and their capitals—Bengal—Calcutta; Madras—Madras; Punjab— Ludhiana; Rajputana—Jaipur; Central—Delhi; Bihar—Patna; Orissa—Bhubaneswar;	
(6) Principal Native States and their capitals—The Nizam—Hyderabad; Mysore—Mysore; Kathiawar—Baroda; Central—Bhopal; Travancore—Trivandrum.	
(7) Other big towns—Delhi (Capital of India); Bangalore (Hindi: Bangalore Karnataka, Andhra, Agra, Lucknow, Dacca, Lahore, Madras,	
(8) Population—British territory Native States	24,500,000 70,000,000 <i>Total Total</i> 94,500,000
(9) People and their religion—Hindus—11,500,000; Moslems—3,000,000; Christians—1,500,000; others—1,000,000.	
(10) Principal Languages—Two groups. One derived from the Sanskrit and the other from the Dravidian language. These form Spanish (1) English (2) Hindi (3) French (4) Marathi (5) Bengali (6) Punjabi (7) Telugu (8) Kannada (9) Tamil (10) Gurkha.	
(11) Education—Only 1,000 universities and 754 colleges. Only 29,299 students including girls, enrolled in colleges. Schools—Primary—Only 10,000 of 100 boys and girls out of 100 get primary education. The total literacy percentage is about 10%. Secondary—In British, 500 out of 100 boys and girls get secondary education. In Madras, 200 out of 100 boys and girls get secondary education. In Bihar, 40% passed, Bihar has a universal compulsory school law. In the States of Madras, Travancore, Mysore, Kolhapur and Bengal.	
(12) Railway Miles—11,750	
(13) Civil Corps—Over 100,000 military police, native sepoys, barracks, messes, etc., 100,000 regular men and officers.	
(14) Chief Minerals—Coal, gold, petroleum, manganese.	
(15) Average income of an Indian—About 27 or 30/- a year, or two rupees a day approximately the same since 1922.	
(16) Transport load—Over £100 (7 millions a year)	

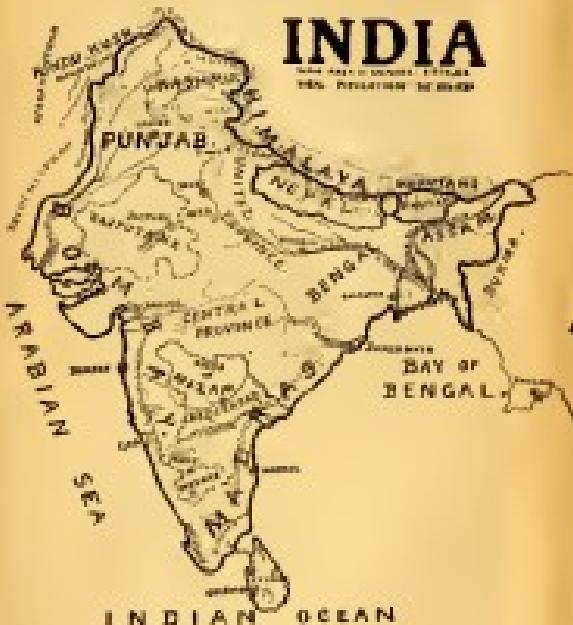
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This Map is specially prepared for Young India  
in connection with "Facts and Figures about India."

# INDIA

The Story of a Great Empire  
The Population of India



# YOUNG INDIA

JANUARY

Vol. I

1910

No. 1.

## OURSELVES

The Home, Home Rule League of America,

Even when in India we expected that the outside world knew little about our country, her past or present, and cared even less for her future. A Vivekananda and a Balakrishna Tagore did occasionally succeed in attracting the notice of the civilized world, but as far as the man in the street, the only thing he knew about India was that it was painted red on the map, or that it was the land of the snake charmer, or of the fact that it was inhabited by the millions. Sometimes the India band of tea on the breakfast table aroused his curiosity and he felt inclined to know what kind of tea "India" was, but discovering that nobody at the table knew better than he, he closed the topic soon for all.

Vivekananda was the first Hindu who aroused any interest in India in the learned circles of this country, but that interest was limited to matters of religion and philosophy. Then came Balakrishna Tagore who spent fifteen years for an interview and art.

Generally speaking, the Americans derive their knowledge of the history and literature of India and its present political and economic conditions either from British sources, or from their own globe-trotters, or from the Revived Puffin Club where they in their leisure time meet to converse and comfort the lonely. Of course it never occurs to them that when these people may be either biased or partial. Except within the last five years no Indian has ever attempted to lay the true condition of life in India before the outside world. Shortly before the war, a group of young Indians started a band of political propagandists among their compatriots on the Pacific Coast. Their chief aim was to educate and organize their own people. They had neither time nor money to undertake general propaganda and they did not attempt it on any scale. What they did was real, free from the screen and let the American world have a peek into real India. The war, however, has brought

Lokhi and her peasant sister with the insights of world-wide public attention. Small groups of students and peasants have begun to realize the international importance of the Indian problem. There are some earnest students who want to study Indian conditions and to form their own judgment. The general public too is showing a certain amount of curiosity and interest. The time is therefore opportune for the people of India to let their case before the present world. So far they have neglected their opportunity and let the judgment go in default against them. The members of the India Home Rule League are determined that this shall not be so in the future, and after careful deliberation they have decided that League will do the duty stated in its constitution. The League sees in Home Rule within the British Empire, a parallel like that of Canada, South Africa and Australia.

Its work in this country is partly educational. It doesn't contemplate any kind of action either open or secret. It means what it says, nothing more, nothing less. It hopes to be of use to American statesmen in arriving at a just and lasting of Indian affairs in proportionate to a durable world peace.

#### THE MAGAZINE

This magazine is the organ of the League. Its objects are the objects of the League. It will report how the movement is progressing in India and in England. The reader will learn from another column that the League in England is engaged in an active propaganda there. Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. C. P. Scott are among, and there are many influential men and women among its members. The Indian National Congress is also represented in England, by a British Committee presided over by Sir William Wedderburn, and so on. The committee has many educated politicians and some of P. C. S.'s in its membership. They have a weekly organ of their own, called "India" which is published from 14 Beaumont Street, W. C. It carries the signature of Mr. H. E. A. Collier who is a London county councillor. He very kindly will assure that we are in good company, but even if we were not, we could not care. Our work is open, perfectly non-sectarian and impartial. We have no particular organization and we do not intend to model with American policies. Our work is for India and for humanity, and we ask for the sympathy and cooperation of all who feel that helping India will be easing the international situation and helpful in establishing world-peace.

By and by we are hoping to get for our magazine signed articles on Hindu culture and Hindu art from some of the ablest Hindus in India and elsewhere. We may eventually introduce illustrations too, but at present we make no promise on that score.

Note.—In the United States the word "Hindu" stands for all East Indians regardless of their religion. The word "Indian" is used for American Indians. So in the magazine we shall frequently use the word "Hindu" instead of "Indian" for all the peoples of India.

## MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT WILSON

### INDIA HOME RULE MOVEMENT

The movement for Home Rule for India is being actively carried on in India as well as in England by religious organisations in which all classes of Indians have joined hands. This movement has fairly made remarkable progress and has brought the question of Home Rule within the range of practical politics.

Its objects are well explained by a letter which the President of the India Home Rule League, Madras, Sir Krishnamoorthy, addressed, only a short while ago, to the President of the United States. We reproduce below that letter as reported in the Chicago Tribune of October 2, 1917.

It might be noted that the self governing colonies of the British Empire have opinions of governments which exceed their absolute freedom on all matters relating to the internal management of the colonies. These colonies are governed by their own Parliaments in which the colony inhabitants are responsible. The Governor General is appointed by the Crown and are supposed in theory to have the same powers which the Crown has in Great Britain generally. In theory the British King has a power of veto, but in practice he governs only through the Cabinet, which is equally true of the colonies. Until now, the colonies had no voice in determining the foreign relations of the Empire—that is in making treaties with foreign powers and in declaring war. There is a movement on foot now which aims at converting the whole Empire into one Commonwealth to be governed by an Imperial Government and an Imperial Parliament which shall include

the representatives of the colonies as well as of India. If India gets Home Rule she will enjoy an equal position with the colonies in the constitution of this Imperial Government.

Message to President Wilson

"Madras, India, 24th June, 1917.—To His Excellency, President Wilson

"Honored Sir—I address this letter to you as honorary president of the India Home Rule League in India, an organisation favouring the separation of a united India as expressed through the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League. These are the only two bodies in India to day which truly represent the political needs of that nation of more than 300,000,000 people, because the only bodies created by the people themselves.

"Over 1,000 delegates of these two popular associations met at their annual convention in London last December, and they unanimously and emphatically agreed upon identical resolutions calling for, in theory, the King of Great Britain, to issue a proclamation announcing that it is the aim and intention of British policy to confer self-government on India as an early date, to grant democratic reforms and to lift India from the position of a dependency to that of an equal partner in that empire with the self-governing dominions.

"While these conclusions, honored sir, caused India's government, they also expressed her loyalty to the crown. But, though many months have elapsed, Great Britain has not yet made any official promise to grant our country's plea. Perhaps that is because that government is too fully

engaged with the heavy responsibility of the war.

"But it is the very relationship of the Indian National movement to the war that urges the necessity for an immediate presence of *Army volunteers* for India, as it would result in an offer from India of at least 1,000,000 men in three months for service of the front, and of 2,000,000 more in another three months.

"India can do this because she has a population of 300,000,000—twice that of the United States, and almost equal to the combined populations of all the other. The people of India will do this because they themselves are free men and not slaves.

#### BRITISH CHAMBERS, PARIS

"At present we are a subject nation, held in status, forbidden by our rulers to express political our desire for the which presented in your famous war message. 'The liberties of peoples, the rights of nations great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their ways of life and of death.' The world must be made safe for democracy. Its cause must be placed upon the broad foundations of political liberty."

"Under no conditions are India to serve than prove her loyalty to the Allies. She has contributed freely and generously of both goods and treasure, in France, in Chalons, in Noyon, Vailly and elsewhere. Mr. A. A. Ansari, Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for India, said:

"There are Indian troops in France to-day, their valour, endurance, patience and perseverance was shown under conditions new and strange to them." Field Marshal Lord French said: "I have been struck

by the ardour and courage displayed by the Indian troops."

#### BRITISH TAXES BANED

"The London Times said concerning the fall of Baghdad: 'It should always be remembered that a very large proportion of the force which General Allenby has needed to victory are Indian regiments. The cavalry which fought on the Suez Canal and distinguished the Turkish army and chased it to the coasts of Egypt must have been almost exclusively Indian cavalry. The industry, which were means of provision and proved in the end victory of the Turks, probably in due course which had already fought heroically in France, Gallipoli and Egypt.'

"If Indian soldiers have achieved such splendid results for the allies while slaves, how much greater would be their power if inspired by the sentiments which are now only at the souls of the men—men who are fighting not only for their own freedom, but for the liberties of mankind! The truth is that they are now according themselves to maximize the experience of an alien nation which can still supersede to dominate and rule them against their will."

Under these conditions it is not surprising that the official government of India utterly failed to get a response to its several appeals to Indians to volunteer for military service.

India did not make a stand forward out of a possible 10,000,000.

"It is our earnest hope that you may so completely succeed England to your ideals of world liberation that together you will make it possible for India's millions to lead associates in this war.

#### BRITISH HOME OFFICERS

"Permit me to add that you and the other leaders have been kept in ignorance of the full measure of morale and opposition in India. Officials of an alien nation, speaking a foreign tongue, force their will upon us, they treat themselves aristocratic masters and huge abominations, they refuse to educate, they sap us of our wealth, they impose crushing taxes without our consent, they cost thousands of our people their prison for uttering patriotic statements—prisons to daily than often the measures the base, hating disease.

"A recent instance of malice is the imprisonment of Mrs. Annie Besant, that noble Irish woman, who has done so much for India. As set forth in the accompanying statement signed by eminent legislators, editors, educators and scholars, the tax does nothing except misery on a worldwide

and constitutional propaganda of reform, the slaves being her instrument, without trial, shortly after printing and circulating your message.

"I follow his majesty, the King, and the British Parliament are aware of these conditions, and that of they can be informed they will order His Majesty's immediate release.

"However we, the ruling heart of India stand out in pure whom we believe to be an instrument of God in the reconstruction of the world. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. SUBRAMANIAM.

Knight Commander Justice Rajeswar, doctor of law, honorary president of the home rule league in India, founder of the national congress of India in 1905, retired judge and frequently acting chief justice of the high court of Madras."

#### AN EXPERT OPINION ON INDIAN POVERTY

In the course of a lengthy article in India, the London Standard (October 22, 1917), remarks:

"There is an almost interminable repetition amongst our men in Europe, who might have given up their position in favour of India, that the possession of gold and silver makes a country rich. There could not be a more absurd proposition. A country may possess more gold and silver than many other countries put together, and may be infinitely poorer than the poorest of the bantams. We had an expression of this in the case of India. The British army immediately. The French and the British Army for many years for the supremacy of a vast empire, and the help of the old Royal Guards of France gave the money to the King and Queen. When first the British came into

power they discovered that the rulers had accumulated very large amounts of gold and silver and precious stones and they ruled without taxation. This Government, i.e., the British Government, has made it clear in the case of India that India is one of the poorest countries in the world, that the preceding two ages ruled by others which could not suffice to feed even India in this country, and that whenever the crops fail there is danger of absolute starvation, which is caused by only by Government in India. Therefore we have to make a standing fund that can finance greatly of gold and silver accumulated and hidden away does not make a country rich, does not make a country poor, and supporting does not protect the poorest class of the people from absolute starvation. And yet, in the course of that remarkable discussion, people go on talking about the importance of capital, and not so believe that it is capital, and not man power, that decides the prosperity of nations.



## English Pronouncements Bearing On Indian Home Rule

Mr. Newman on our Indian Government

The Right Honourable Mr. Wilson (Secretary of State for India) in his present Message to the House of Commons, made a rather lengthy speech on the Government of India in the course of the new memorable Minto-Morley debate, in the House of Commons, on July last, before he had been appointed to the present position. We give below a few extracts from that speech:

Mr. Montagu's opinion of the ministry of the Indian Government was expressed as follows:

"The ministry of Government is now complete with its members appointed and the ministers of Government in the Indian Empire has passed from my memory almost, notwithstanding my desire to have a comprehensive knowledge of it over a working life-time. It is the Government of India which does not now occupy my thoughts. But I repeat that as long as we hold that the majority is representative, probably, the Secretary of State for the Indian Empire, the Indian Government, or whatever may be the name the Indian government may have by then, the Indian Empire, probably, would now represent the Government of India more fully than any other legislature. The ex-social Working Committee happened since the Indian empire, the public was not addressed in Indian offices, and it required a man to direct attention to the fact that the Indian Government is no tributary system of government."

Regarding the Indian Budget before Parliament, Mr. Montagu said:

"I have already mentioned the Indian Budget Debate before the War. Up to that day the House was always

empty. India did not matter, and the Indians were left to people on the one side whom their masters would have called "barbarians," and on the other side to people whom their masters sometimes called "civilized men," until it almost seemed to be disgraceful to take part in Indian Debate. It required a man of this kind to receive from important Indian officials such After all, in the House of Commons we are bound to do that! What was the Indian Budget Debate? It was a purely academic discussion which had no effect whatever upon events in India, conducted after the events which were being discussed, had taken place."

He held the opinion that the salary of the Indian Secretary of State should be paid from the British Treasury, and then there would be no difficulty in getting the money.

"How can you defend the fact that the Secretary of State for India alone of all the constituents of the British Empire, with the possible exception of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, are not responsible to the House for their actions, and do not come here with their Ministers in order that the House of Commons may express its opinion?"

"What I am saying now is, on the right of these gentlemen of the majority of Indian government. However much you could gloss over these undesirable proceedings in the past, the time has now come to alter them."

"The time of these Debates was uneventful, uninteresting and unthrilling. If

Estimates for India, the Estimates for the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Colonial Secretary were to be discussed on the floor of the House of Commons, the Debate on India would be as good as the Debate on Foreign affairs. After all, what is the difference? Has it ever been suggested to the people of America that they should pay the salary of the Secretary of State for the Colony? Why should the whole cost of that building in Chancery Street, including the building itself, be at the expense of the Indian or Indian's master rather than of the House of Commons and the people of the country?"

Do you think the House of Commons cared the India Office? Knows Mr. Montagu's master?

"It has been variously questioned whether a dependency can rule an Empire. I say that in this instance the dependency has never had the opportunity of trying. But even if the House of Commons were to give an order to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State would be too master. In nothing really affecting India he can be overruled by a majority of his Council. I may be told that the same are very rare in which the Council has differed from the Secretary of State for India. I know no such instance, where it has been very unusual, and where the action of the Council might without masterly have inverted the Government of India in a policy out of harmony with the declared policy of the House of Commons and the Cabinet. And those gentlemen are appointed for several years and cannot be compelled from the House of Parliament by a resolution carried in both Houses calling on them for their resignation. The whole system of the India office is de-

signed to prevent control by the House of Commons for fear that there might be too strong a Secretary of State. I do not say that it is possible to govern India through the instrument of the Secretary of State with no expert advice, but that I do say is that in this epoch since after the Minto-Morley Report, he may get his expert advice in some other way than by the Council of state, great and small, as usual, they always are, who come home after having served in India to spend the first years of their service as members of the Council of India.

"Does any Member of the House know much about procedure in the India Office? I have been in the India Office and in other offices. I tell the House that the statutory organization of the India Office produces an apathy of administration and too large becomes the division of duty among many others."

The own size of what should be done at the annual general meeting.

"But whatever be the object of your rule so India, the national character of these Indians whom I have met and conversed with, is that they should rule it. It is submitted to you should give some instrument to which you are in real earnest, some beginning of the new plan which you could put into that gives you the opportunity of giving greater representative constituencies in some form or other to the people of India."

"But I am positive of this that your great desire is to continue the Rajput system of Government by which we have governed India in the past in that it was efficient. It has been proved to be not efficient. It has been proved to be not sufficiently stable to

express the will of the Indian people, to make them into a warring Nation as they wanted it to be. The history of this War shows that you can only gain the loyalty of the Indian people to the British Rulers—if you ever let them doubt it. If you want to see that loyalty, you need take advantage of their love of country which is a religion in India, and can most easily gain that higher opportunity of controlling their own destinies, not merely by Canada which cannot yet, but is created, by growing out of, the Empire itself. Then, as your next War—if we ever have War—in your next year through force of pressure you will have a captured India, an India prepared to help Indians and Mr. Speaker, it is not a question of expediency, it is not a question of convenience, it is not a question of convenience, there, I believe, I very heartily, that you will lose your right to control the destinies of the Indian Empire."

#### SIR S. E. BACONCLIFFE ON INDIA'S FUTURE

In the course of an article, headed "India To-day and To-morrow—The Great Opportunity," published in the London *Daily News* and *Leader* of October 2, 1917, Mr. S. E. Baconcliff, a noted British political observer,

"During the past three months one statement of liberal policy after another has revealed the Government's purpose. Both the *Moscow* and the *Under-Secretary (Lord) Balfour* have spoken, and the Viceroy, addressed the Legislative Council, on Aug-

ust, asserted in broad outline the principles upon which the Home and Indian Governments are working, in advance of the Secretary of State's visit.

"The one essential principle is to be established is Responsibility. The last blunder that would impugn the character of the colonial, but any reason or through any form, of an adequate measure of responsibility to Indian representatives and legislative bodies. Now, of course, an almost prevents the temptation to an all-powerful the moment, being behind an up-to-date tradition of authority. There is some thing to be said for authority, there is, as the English-speaking world believes, everything to be said, when a certain stage has been reached, for self-government. But the question for which there is nothing at all to be said is a state possessing the opportunity of autonomy with none of its reality.

#### OUR CONVERSATION

"Now the main and prevailing fact of the position, as Mr. Asquith used to say, is that in the imperial Commonwealth of countries there must be room for a self-governing and responsible India. This is the place where the provinces of India continue, which the extraordinary loyalty of India has secured. The chief, an observer who follows the Indian Press has seen, has come full circle. There has been nothing like the unanimity with which today the organs of Anglo-India or semi-official organs, such as theperial "Times of India," are declaring that the immediate goal of all parties is a self-governing India in Europe, uniting India the world as a great confederation of democratic peoples.

## What Do Prominent Indians Say?

*Excerpt from the speech of Mr. Motilal Nehru at the Bihar Special Press and Congress Held at Patna, on August 26, 1919.*

Mr. Motilal Nehru is a Muslim leader, a barrister-at-law, and a record judge of the Calcutta High Court.

Speaking of the lack of opportunities for the political education of the Indian people he said:

"I have always been of opinion that the education imparted to us in this country is calculated to impress upon us the need of our duties to the State but very little of our rights. Political instruction on our duties to the State and its visible manifestations—the officials—or the non-benefits of a future educational policy, and my view is at the very best gloomy. The political atmosphere makes us acquire an abstracted mind. The result which this pushes both it but too firmly to and any contribution on the part from the teacher. We who have lived these many years under the political domination of the Indian bureaucracy do but too well realize its unscrupulous shortcomings—the voluntary or involuntary, the capacity of its members, the crudeness of its administration, the superimposition of and imposition of even the most repulsive policies, the intense anxiety to retain, at all cost, the power and influence it has so long enjoyed and last but not least the passion for double dealing and subterfuge to its authority."

#### THE BUREAUCRATIC AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE

The Secretary of State told us that "the British Government and the Gov-

ernment of India" (mark "the Government of India" also which itself is the great bureaucratic entity)—"are to be guides of the time and masters of each advance in securing self-government in India." Contrast the pronouncements of the Secretary of State with that of the Prime Minister, recently made with reference to the German colonies, at present an British possession. Said Sir H. H. Mr. Lloyd George—?"The dominant factor in settling the fate of the German colonies must be the people's own desires and wishes and the leading principle is that the status of the inhabitants must be the supreme consideration in the reorganization—in other words the formula adopted by the Allies with regard to the captured territories in Europe is to be applied equally in the tropical countries." "Any extended influence upon these two dominions—the King Emperor's Indian empire and his Prime Minister—would be but an act of aggression." Obviously India, which as the second measured width of the Lord Mayor of Calcutta came under British Rule, "by a series of conquests on which no (the British) have had Indian soldiers and had Indian allies" is to be shown not even that consideration which is to be extended to the German colonies suspended during the present war. Is it then at surprising that holding the views to due to "securing India in self-government," the Metropolitan concluded, "that at no time away from any such application of our principles in India, is it but hypocrisy to claim to have that which the place that our cause in the cause of liberty." No, gentlemen, we can not and should not accept

the view prepared by Mr Montagu—whose group has full credit for the very best of motives and intentions—that the Government of India should be “the judges of the time and measure” of our own advances towards self-government. True, he refers in this connection to the British Government also but we know from our past experience that that cannot in effect and substance nothing more than the acceptance of the views of the Government of India and the action of India who occupy considerable seats in that class of Adhikaris—the Indian offices. We desire to remind and reiterate the Government of India and the provincial Governments by sending them subject to all forms of administration and legislation to popular control, that it is subordinate to the Paralympic in the views and wishes of popular legislations—and yet it is the very mainstay of our proposed re-constitution that we are to let the judges of our capacity to do so. Verily, Indian problems were calculated to interest the sense of home even in great Britain. Mr Montagu’s statement—“If really acted up to, will not serve us better as the Indian Government the additional power to hinder our progress, perhaps even more effectively than they can do at present? But the proposal has an immense side which has not escaped the rapid editor of the *Amrit Bhawan Patrika*, who shrewdly remarks that “if the evolution of a nation whose property is always to give, the privilege of determining his word’s sign of maturity, the latter will ever be in a state of uncertainty.”

#### The Return to Reversion

By James Dass referred to the policy of reversion and said—

“If the Government are not aware

of the true feeling of the country on the subject and the temper of the people the cause is the prey, the cause is to their discredit. Already a wave for passive resistance is passing through the land and will wash the Government out of office at the late hour their responsibility in the matter—very probably carry everything before it.”

#### OUR OWN GOAL Henceforth and Hence

“In so far as we are satisfied that there can be no patriotic and efficient government in our land till the Indian Army is replaced by popular legislative with full control over the ex-service with the judiciary, that we have placed before us as the goal of our aspiration, the establishment of self-governing institutions in the country. It would be well to tell us that the bureaucracy has done for us that, and the other, that they have given us good government with no consciousness of power and restraintless good government which the bureaucracy prefers to have given us as it is doing better than no government, but as the last place good government need not necessarily synonymous with bureaucratic government. Even a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service,—Mr. Bertrand Hough—has had the courage to admit in his well-known work called *Parliamentary Government* that “the master, the real power, lies not in the grasp of mere popular government to India, it lies in the continuation of the present bureaucratic system—a system which has served its purpose and which India has lost sight of.”

He then quotes the strenuous resolution of Commander-in-Chief of the Montgomery Royal Commission about the future form of Government

in India—“My last recommendation is that we should no longer deny to Indians the full privilege of citizenship that should allow them a large share in the government of their own country and in the control of that territory which was annexed by public opinion and therefore has failed to run to British standards.”

“It now remains for us to follow up this advantage by a sustained, persistent and vigorous constitutional agitation both in Britain and in this country and we should not be surprised if we have eventually succeeded in securing the necessary standards of Travancore, Cochin and Delhi and in making in their places free, popular government on the innumerable roads of freedom. Let us, “Government of the people, by the people, for the people.” They are not only the motto of our Republic, which we wish for Indian culture and civilization in the days of years, which open full play for the true spirit of humanity. You must have read the testimony recently given by the well-known writer, Mr. H. G. Wells, to the Indian need, which he

described as possessed “of singular richness and singular deficiency with a wonderful position”—a word that is apt of all that it describes in the past is still destined to make its chief contribution to the human systems in the years that lie ahead. We Indians fully share this view and hope that we are equally satisfied that of the approach of that day is to be hastened still by the early establishment of Home Rule in that land—since of the many evils of a foreign bureaucracy, perhaps the greatest is its pernicious effect on stunting the development of the mind of the people in India over, and in preserving their moral nature. But we fully believe that we are the heirs of a honor and heroic hope and shall strive to the end of wisdom. It rests with us to hasten its realization by our consciousness, participation, advocacy and above all by pursuing an inimitable path in the great duty that awaits us in being constituted a self-governing member of the international community the greatest India before the world has yet known.—Taken from the Leader Address, in weekly edition, of September 8, 1917.]

**WE request the attention of our members, sympathizers and sections of India Home Rule League to pages 23 and 24 of this number.**

Please fill up the form, if you haven’t already done so, and send the same to the office together with your dues and subscriptions.

Do this right now, so that you will not forget what you intend to do. Moreover, you will save our time and labor which is very scarce these days.

MANAGER,  
December 11, 1917.

## NOTES AND NEWS

Sir Rabindranath Tagore has been elected to the office of Chairman of the Reception Committee of the thirty-second Session of the Indian National Congress, which will meet at Calcutta in December next.

In a lecture recently delivered at Calcutta, a translation of which has been published by the Modern, it was, as in our issue for September, 1917, Sir Rabindranath Tagore makes the following observations:

"Self-government not only leads to efficiency and a sense of responsibility, but it makes for the spirit of the human race. There are no conflicts within the personal traits of virtue or vice—*it is only when they are given the opportunity of showing and calling upon others that they will fit into the regular humanity in the larger sense. For most of them representatively they possess in their countrymen a binary race*—the Brahmins, the priests, the learned, and the scholars remain pure, and their colonial position of rule over India is a greater cause than those of his class."

"So in spite of all this, at once or another we must have self-government."

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab court has come to realize by this time that the taxes are going where no Englishmen holding even one of the highest positions in India, could consult Indian politicians with impunity. He tried to do it in a meeting of the Indian Legislative Council held on September 23, 1917, at Lahore. But quickly raised such a storm of protest from Indian members and the atmosphere became so hot that the Chairman thought it best to adjourn the session. At the next meeting the Viceroy declared a cold but significant verdict to the Honor, the Lieuten-

ant Governor, who, accepting the resignation of the Viceroy, expressed his regret for his conduct at the previous meeting. The apology was accepted by the Indian members and at the request of the Viceroy the incident was allowed to stand. The Lieutenant-Governor added that the policy announced by Mr. Birrell and the Viceroy had his "loyal and hearty support." Of course!

One of the happiest signs of the times is that the ruling princes of India are expressing themselves freely in favor of self-government and Home Rule. The other day a remarkable speech was made by the Maharaja of Alwar on the occasion of a prize called distribution in his state. His Highness said :

"The air is ripe in these days in India with questions of Home Rule and that there must widen the gap between the ruler and the ruled. If the Indian Prince Bhawan, has made a stupendous move towards in our welfare of lots and people. All these questions of politics to my mind, do not rest in itself, in a place higher and more important than they do in the condition which most concerns us. When they bind their wealth within the framework of government apparatus and give place to freedom which when applied to countries and peoples as a whole requires some steps in Home Rule will find Government. I met one member of our Indians who is here in the country and to the blood of his people and nothing to the happinesses of British subjects the ultimate goal of holding the right place within the Empire."

*(India, London, November 2nd, 1917.)*

Lord Curzon has rarely been found to better advantage as a debater (unless the "Westminster Quorum") than in the speech which he made in

the House of Lords on Wednesday last week, in reply to the speeches of Lord Sydenham and Lord Lansdowne on the subject of the return of Mr. Birrell. In telling the peers that it was able to make the war an excuse for not raising such questions as the Government of India, he struck a dramatic posture, and his warning with regard to the fact that the war has exhausted and the representatives of new ideas fairly started them

*(India, London, Nov 2, 1917.)*

The argument against Indian Home Rule based on our alleged weakness for it was then disposed of by the president of the Bihar Provincial Conference—

"As a matter of fact, the alleged weakness of our people has to receive much credit from the simple Indian mind which sees what it desires to see. It is able to interpret in every little occurrence more or less than what is really going on, wrapped by prejudices, theoretical or theoretical misconceptions in their visual impressions. To such an end we do no longer dare present the following picture. From Minto's famous speech in Wales—*'Many millions of us live here on the bank of the River Taff, living as we do on a artificial production of men on people ought to be too old they are fit to be our slaves.'* The reader is worthy of the fact as the old story which is never fit to go into the water till its head turns to scales. "I am not so well informed," continued Minto, "but they have, however good and wise as slaves they may indeed work for ever". Minto's words

### The Greeks say—

The allies in this place are saying the Democracy against Autocracy and that Greece.

### What is Democracy?

Is it to live in part of the population as and related to administration? Is it to live in the process of an education? Is it to enjoy the right in rule or to have representation or Parliament or Congress? Is

it to sit in a park or a ghetto, there to be herded and exploited? Is it to prevent the masses into a legal form of government under control? Is it to do in the right and wrong upon its members before and after?

No, this is important. It is the democracy that India has thrown off. Let the United States Government, then, the champion of Democracy, at once enter the Indian Assembly, that no man of color excepted before she comes to discuss. This will be public will be a fitting mark to be set up.

Like many other speakers of the British Empire General Scott has been declaiming that the present war is a fight for freedom and democracy. We do not know with what mental reservation, if any, the other politicians may have spoken, but no idea of the reservation of General Scott can be formed from what the New York Evening Post says—

General Scott has open appeal to the East African campaign to the possibilities in the large native populations for the creation of the most powerful army the world has ever seen; call it a census is the steady effort involving the administrative training of African natives. Then under Scott African governments over the native peoples, with knowledge of the processes of action in some other European offices name 1918 as the beginning of 1918, therefore, British Africa based on the native East Africa, and in East Africa, 1919, their colonies brought to a peak agreed were then double their number of Belgian, French, British, and French troops, and escaped into Spanish territory while their concentration was great. All the European nations have made efforts in Africa, making them particularly to suppress rebellion, but especially to destroy or reduce forces against the interests of other nations. Britain does not need to have reached 100,000 heads.

Two Indian points, referred to for the defense of India Act, have taken their free space which the

Leader of Alababud, make the following comments:

Alababud said, referring to the article of Max Gleeson Lee, one of the newest member of the Senate of India, that, in spite of the number that existed in the party who were guiding the movement created out in the labour and we also glorified for us improve the conditions of their existence and said that, as they were doing certain and proper work, it was important to remember in the name of manumission to treat them well and keep them in reasonable condition. The response of what we spoke but which could not then be copied, received printed confirmation from the records of another member—Senator Charles Douglas, who had before him fully explained of the movement he had been engaged in and which evidently resulted in his entirely supporting the cause to judge the good or evil to his own life. Every one there being present clearly that he would not do to offend students against all the rules in the university as in propagating an article that had been working most of which could not be nothing. In view of the fact that the existing system has not been changed, there has even for the Government to prevent students or pass and reform the situation of the educated and not to end the suffering saying that their request must be fulfilled from day to day.

## STUDENTS AND POLITICS

The greater strength of democracy, all the world over, lies in their political consciousness. In all free countries this political consciousness is greatest, from the cradle towards. The school and the college are considered to be the best fields for imparting political ideas. Historians and other teachers look no surpise selected such a time to propose the future citizens with love of motherland, love of freedom and the desire to conduct all attempts to realize both well and good. Political education is truly imperial in schools and colleges. Boys and girls are encouraged to attend political meetings

and discuss not only theories of politics, but current politics and questions of the day; in their clubs and debating societies. Student now go to schools and colleges and give lectures and talks to their parents audience in correspondence of the day. In election days, rival candidates make it a point to educate the children of the voters, and win their sympathy for their respective sides.

In India, however, the necessity of putting forth their strength against letting the students have anything against partition. Loyalty to Cyril Burt, obedience to authority and love to the Empire, take the place of patriotism and freedom. Even in the Universities, the teaching of patriotic issues is discouraged. All the provincial governments have issued orders barring students from attending political meetings and listening to political speeches. These orders come from post graduate students. Some 600 law students of Bombay have memorandumised the provincial government that, as they have the right to visit for the starting of remedial courses and the Central University and are therefore considered responsible who are able to judge for themselves, they should not be required to obey the circular which tells students not to attend political meetings.

This is one of the methods which the British Indian Government is employing to fit India for self government. Impression! The ways are truly unscrupulous!

We are of opinion, that, if the younger generation were freely allowed to study politics and the history of political movements in other countries, they would not be guilty of such abominations as are born of ignorance and impotence.

## REPRINTS

### MRS REED AND HER COLLABORATORS ARRESTED IN MADRAS

#### U.S. COMMUNIST EXECUTIVES

The Newspaper said in which Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Appelton and Webster travelling from Calcutta arrived at Madras station at 8 P.M. on Friday. There was some interest on the platform and outside the station as persons who were interested in Madras regarding the arrival of the party who were given a tremendous ovation by a multitude of people as they came out of the train. The party was soon away shortly in procession with their cars and trucks from Central Station to their residence opposite end street of Anna Salai, the Ridge Avenue, bringing the same while publicly cheering them at their passing. The police arrangements were excellent.

#### ARMED ASSAULT

Madras officials said the streets and docks the problems and the improved of the Central station where Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Appelton and Webster arrived at 8 P.M. on Friday morning. Immediately the two women, as a number of young men, gathered in the course of the railway carriage, and the crowd on the platform was so thick that it was difficult to know who should be arrested for the carrying. Some said that the men in the crowd were Communists. But as an additional, was reported rumours concerning British and Indian soldiers, a number of cartridges and gunpowder was then seized and presented at least four to each soldier. A certain feature of the processions was that temple authorities usually carry before gods were our men.

#### FIRST SPEECHES AFTER RELEASE

"Our Party or Death," Mrs. Appelton and Webster made their first speech after their release of a public meeting held at Calcutta. Mr. Appelton in the course of the speech, told that the release of Mrs. Reed and of Mr. Webster and himself did not damage their plans played as chief editor in the Committee of Workers or to the Government of India in

our case in the Assembly of State—that, of course, to the Government of Madras that may not be.

Mr. Webster, in the course of his speech, said: "We must make clear to Sir Madras that if Indians want certain power, their voice shall be given to them. We must say when to whom and in what form to say what they shall give. The love of freedom has come. We say 'We want this or that and that we shall have until you do not get us there, will agitate you still here.' We have to speak especially for the Madras's role in a strong India. But it is in all this, however, because all our actions are based on the love of free-

### COLLEGE STUDENTS AT DEFENCE QUARTERS IN CALCUTTA

Archibald Butler, reader in Sanskrit History at Oxford University, makes an appeal to behalf of the Indian students at Oxford. "Dear students of the Indian, we say, 'When independence has been declared yesterday in India by the Indian Parliament for a home or more Indian, there is a tremendous call for taking up the task.' The Indian Indian independence has been often taken down in these difficult days, by the suppression of dissent, or the suppression of leaders; there has been placed on their loyalty which a stigma of a mark of dishonour. This does my heart in consider the number is really small and I sincerely feel to see what has been done among Indian students of our universities to give them honour by giving young men opportunities to lead, to give opportunities which are very precious of opportunities to educational. I may say that, in this way, I have found Indian suggestion, both in Oxford and from students, as would probably be used to say nothing, the suppressed but now when we looked the present has come that the long has been played for what is done in the greater struggle. I hope that the appearance in India before us will come. This is the time of all actions to encourage not to leave, the brothers of young Indians to the Empire. Their association with these Indian students on military training would

I am certain, to a large measure, of the result. It would affect all those empty sites we have today, which are not organized groups and having them joined in clusters for more productive use. It would encourage feelings of ownership and loyalty. It would improve our cities at all levels—residential and business. I would like to use in my application for the City Commission of one or two short follow-up subjects and hope that the one question which is possible to place in there at our consideration will be brought to you.

## "LUNCH LAW" IN UNITED STATES

Write the Worcester Guards,  
Worcester, Mass.

The Report of the John Anderson, the Governor of Colorado, locates our great mistake, I say, in giving too much power to the State Auditor. We have been long pressing for an independent Inquiry into the management of the Cripple Creek silver of 1893 were right when they declared that nothing had been done to punish criminal acts. Mr. John Anderson expressed a special reluctance to inquire into the charges made in this despatch with respect to himself. In doing so he reported that as a general rule no criminal government is expensive or good government. It is reasonable for everyone that may interfere in a smaller way and not be persecuted, even though they have not been officially investigated and indicted. The State Auditor does not consider it his duty to inquire specifically into any particular case of the numerous evidence which he has before him.

At 7:30 AM we awoke and prepared our breakfast. In fact, probably because we had so little time to have breakfast before take-off, we had our own breakfast. They thought breakfast provided by the caterers would be the best. Instead, instead of getting up at 6 AM, we had dinner at 6 PM the night before, so we had a leisurely breakfast and the down-slopes of the "West Wind". Of course, the wind was a challenge to get to Skidoo Inn to have us to take certain expected turns off-slope. The However, we did not mind, especially when we expect "nothing can go wrong" when we travel with the Germans. On "Highgate" road turns behaved as could be expected in this type of weather. But still, however were much slower down, but we say nothing told God. We passed Grouse and had another long walk, and long walking, photo there. There is about one and a half hours to taste of this change and the "Jasper" that did not get the tree. Grouse did not play either, unfortunately, and the Cypress Creek. At the end of the day, we had a lot of fun, which, seems, does not necessarily mean

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## AT THE MOTHER'S FEET

### *“Cross-cultural”*

Walter

What should I offer thee? I own nothing that is worthy of thee. I am poor, unutterably poor. Yet, there is one thing which I can always give at the altar, as it leaves no obligation. That is LOVE. Oh! mother, with these parts of my saying, "I love thee, I desire thee, I worship thee!" It sounds preposterously magnified; but, you, who are interested in my heart know whether it is true. If it is true, then I am certain thou wilt not regard my offering. Indeed, mother, it is perhaps foolish for me to say that I love thee. The word is so common. The sentiment is so cheap. People "love" everything for which they have a strong liking. They love looks, flowers, perfume, beauty and nice rooms. Boys love girls and girls love boys. Men and women love their sweethearts. Politicians love power and power. To say I have that unusual rarer sweethearts, "but mother mine, I do love thee." Sometimes I feel I love thee, as I have never loved anyone my God, as George did a Hindu yaga, a Mohammedan ayah, and a Christian saint loves his God. But that art a Goddess, not a God, and not even Goddess—mother of Gods—worthy of greater homage than a post in God's! In the whole range of creation there is nothing so beautiful, so sublime as woman, but to think of her as mother is nothing all magnificence. As mother, woman is the Goddess of Creation. Then, mother mine, ascend on a higher pedestal, as thou art the mother of worlds.

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Some critics don't talk with me because sometimes I am not and speak as to hold you above humanity. Why don't like it because they say it is narrow and one's sympathies and broad international based and protest that I do not agree with them. I see humanity as you and through you. I can love humanity better, because of you. For me, there is no humanity without you. My love for you, my mother, is not narrowing, because through you I can serve the whole universe. Your heart has always been in contact with the universe. You have always thought in terms of service. Humanity has been your family and all mankind your children. Did not your wife, among these Buddha and Shankar, love and teach and die for mankind? But they guide my thoughts of peace and world. Oh! mother, you are the source of all that is grand and beautiful in humanity—universal love, and world love, the love of the world. Am I wrong then in loving you and thinking that through you I can love all nature, the whole of universe?

三

Yellow, I love everything that is related to that. I love thy mountains, hills, valleys, rivers, plains, seas, fruits, flowers, even thy deserts. When she is smiling her eyes sparkle with beauty as does in thy bosom, on thy

## YOUNG INDIA

Up and to thy seat! I know your children too, mother. People say they are dark, superstitious, stupid, superstitious and what not. However in moments of anger and disappointment I also feel like that, but only momentarily, and because I feel at all their forgetfulness of this. At times they call me names. But I need them not as they know not what they say. I love them because they are there, because in their veins courses the same blood as in mine. I cannot hate them. I cannot think of them. I cannot forsake them. All that I am and all that I have is theirs. This is my New Year's offering to them, sweet and gracious mother, except it.

The Bhakti Sankalpa

## OUR BOOK SHOP

We have opened a book shop in connection with the League, and will be glad to receive orders for all books, whether relating to India or not. We shall charge the same prices as other book sellers do.

Mr. Lajpat Rai's new book called "England's Debt to India" has just been issued by R. W. Hindooch, the well known New York publisher who published the book "Young India." This new book is an excellent history of India from the earliest times up to date. It is also an historical narrative of British fiscal policy from the time of the East India Company up to date.

We have three hundred copies of this book to sell, so we have bought that number from the publisher on comparatively cheap terms. We hope the members of the League and other friends will help us in the disposal of the stock, by which we shall be able to make some money. We will also supply other books and pamphlets by Mr. Rai, Mr. Tagore, Prof. K. M. Munshi and other writers. If our friends help us we will be able to derive good revenue from our book shop.

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India Home Rule League of America  
1421 Broadway  
New York City, N. Y.

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1421 Broadway, New York City

Date:

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